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(d) Placing aquaria with top minnows in a show window uptown, accompanied by an appropriate explanation.

(e) Stocking fountains in public places with *Gambusia* and erecting a signboard or placard with appropriate explanations.

COURT DECISIONS.

COURT UPHOLDS POWER TO QUARANTINE FOR VENEREAL DISEASE.

The power of health authorities to quarantine persons reasonably suspected of being sources of infection of venereal disease is upheld by the Court of Appeals of Alabama.¹

A woman was arrested on a charge of vagrancy, and was quarantined by the health officer of Birmingham. She brought habeas corpus proceedings to secure her discharge, but the court held that "the health officer, under the facts, was authorized to consider petitioner within the class of those reasonably suspected of being sources of infection," as provided by statute.

Regarding the power to quarantine, the court said:

The right of the legislature, under the police power, to establish quarantine to prevent the spread of contagion and infection is too well established by adjudication and grounded in common sense to be questioned or doubted, and governmental agencies, when authorized, may enact and enforce all reasonable ordinances necessary to attain the desired results. To that end persons affected or reasonably suspected of being affected with diseases known to be infectious or contagious may be segregated, or isolated from the public, either in their homes or in hospitals or camps prepared for that purpose, until such time as that they will cease to be a menace to the public, and prisoners under legal charges of crime may be, when so affected, segregated from their fellows. When so quarantined they are subject to such reasonable examination as is necessary to satisfy the health authorities that their release will not endanger the public.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSING OF BARBERS MUST BE DESIGNED TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH.²

The regulations adopted by the State board of barber examiners of Washington, under authority of the barbers' license law of that State, have been held invalid by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Southern Division, on the ground that they "were arbitrary and capricious and in no way calculated to protect the health of the public."

A barber, who had failed to pass two examinations given by the State board, was imprisoned for working at his trade without being licensed, and he brought habeas corpus proceedings to secure his release. He attacked the constitutionality of the barber law and the

¹ Dowling, Health Officer, v. Harden (88 South., 217). See also Dowling, Health Officer, v. Glass (88 South., 218).

² Timmons v. Morris, Sheriff (271 Fed., 721).